

阅读基本功难句卡片（基础篇）

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一、前言

阅读分为四个层次：词、句、段、章。同学们一般习惯于以词为单位阅读，所以遇到存在“生词”的句子就无从下手了。其实阅读的真正障碍并不在于“生词”，而在于“难句”，因为难句即使每个单词都认识，只要“结构”复杂，可能也读不懂。反之，一旦能够把握“结构”，就可以忽略生词，掌握大意，从而实现“无词阅读”的境界。为此，本人特意为广大同学制作了这一套“难句随身卡”（包括基础篇和提高篇）。

二、难句的构成

英语的难句=主句+从句+短语，不同于汉语的句子全是简单句，没有复杂句。如果把英语的难句比喻成大树，那么主句相当于树干，从句相当于树枝，而短语相当于叶子。只要把握主句，就可理解大意。相比之下，汉语的句子就好比是竹子，一节一节的。

因此，我们在理解英语难句的时候要学会“拆”——把复杂句拆成简单句来理解。也就是说，要学会抓住“树干”，拆掉“枝叶”。

三、如何“拆”

任何句子都必须有谓语动词，所以找到一个谓语动词就可以拆下来一个句子。因此，理解难句的基本步骤是：1) 识别出有哪几个谓语动词；2) 找出主句的谓语动词，先理解主句；3) 再去理解从句和短语。

四、符号说明

1. 谓语动词用黑体的斜体字表示，例如：Everyone ***should know*** ...。
2. 从句的引导词用方框表示，例如：where the nearest fire alarm box is located。
3. 从句用横线表示，例如：where the nearest fire alarm box is located，表示where引导的从句。
4. 插入语成分用括号表示，例如：Keeping your head, (instead of crowding and pushing to get to an exit), may make the difference between...

第一章 平行并列结构

本章难句列表

1. Everyone should know where the nearest fire alarm box is located and where exits, fire escapes, and fire doors are.
2. The way space is used to enable the individual to achieve privacy, to build homes or to design cities is culturally influenced.
3. I wanted her to know that my heart was with her, and that I thought England owed her a great debt and was going to miss her.
4. Keeping your head, instead of crowding and pushing to get to an exit, may make the difference between life and death when fire breaks out.
5. Neither friends nor family can convince phobic people that most animals are harmless, that thousands of travelers fly safely everyday, and millions of people ride safely in elevators several times each day.
6. Millions of people travel about the country by rail, by bus, or by automobile, or drive to and from their places of work and their homes.
7. Here we have a little child, without knowledge or experience; there a grown-up person with fully developed mental powers.
8. There are relay races in running and swimming in summer, and relay in skiing in winter.
9. But we remember with far greater pain that we did not see that beauty when it flowered, that we failed to respond with love when it was tendered.
10. This is not an easy lesson to learn, especially when we are young and think that the world is ours to command, that whatever we desire with the full force of our passionate being can be ours.

11. More than three million people live in inner London, and nearly five million people live in the surrounding suburban area, which is made up of formerly separate villages that have merged to form what is now called outer London.

12. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work, and are of short-term and temporary nature, and there is a clear intention to return home within a relatively short period of time.

13. The limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

14. We have tried to isolate some of the key factors that govern service quality, and offer examples of organizations that manage service well and of some that manage it poorly.

15. Human beings have distinguished themselves from other animals, and in doing so ensured their survival, by the ability to observe and understand their environment and then either to adapt to that environment or to control and adapt it to their own needs.

难句分析:

1. Everyone **should know** where the nearest fire alarm box **is located** and where exits, fire escapes, and fire doors **are**.

结构: 本句有三个谓语动词, 其中主句的谓语动词为 **should know**, 其余两个都是由 **where** 引导的并列宾语从句。本句可以拆分为:

1) Everyone **should know**.

2) Where the nearest fire alarm box **is located**.

3) Where exits, fire escapes, and fire doors **are**.

翻译: 每个人都应该知道最近的火灾报警箱的位置, 以及安全出口、安全梯及防火门位于何处。

2. The way space **is used** to enable the individual to achieve privacy, to build homes or to design cities **is** culturally **influenced**.

结构: 本句有 2 个谓语动词, 其中第二个 **is influenced** 是主句的谓语动词, 主干是 The way is culturally influenced。第一个 **is used** 是定语从句的谓语动词, 但是该定语从句省略了引导词。定语从句中三个并列的不定式短语动词 to achieve privacy, to build homes or to design cities 共同作为 **is used** 的目的状语。本句可以拆分为:

1) The way **is** culturally **influenced**.

2) Space **is used** to enable the individual to achieve privacy, to build homes or to design cities.

翻译: 怎样利用空间来获得个人隐私、建造家园以及设计城市都会受到文化的影响。

3. I **wanted** her to know that my heart **was** with her, and that I **thought** England **owed** her a great debt and **was going** to miss her.

结构: 本句有 5 个谓语动词, 其中主句的谓语动词为 **wanted**。**was** 和 **thought** 分别属于两个由 **that** 引导的并列宾语从句。而 **owed** 和 **was going** 为两个并列的谓语动词, 共同主语为 England。England 这句话前面为了避免重复而省略了宾语从句的引导词 **that**, 实际上是 **thought** 的宾语从句。本句可以拆分为:

1) I **wanted** her to know.

2) That my heart **was** with her.

3) That I **thought**.

4) (That) England **owed** her a great debt and **was going** to miss her.

翻译: 我想让她知道我的心陪伴着她, 而且我认为英国欠了她一大笔债, 很快就会想念她。

4. Keeping your head, (instead of crowding and pushing to get to an exit), **may make** the difference between life and death when fire **breaks out**.

结构：本句有两个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为 **may make**，其主语是动名词短语 **keeping your head**。**breaks out** 是 **when** 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词。插入语 (**instead of...**) 中的 **crowding** 和 **pushing** 两个动名词是平行并列结构。本句可以拆分为：

1) Keeping your head **may make** the difference between life and death.

2) When fire **breaks out**.

翻译：当发生火灾时，保持头脑冷静，而不是向安全出口拥堵，能够带来生与死的不同结果。

5. Neither friends nor family **can convince** phobic people that most animals **are** harmless, that thousands of travelers **fly** safely everyday, and millions of people **ride** safely in elevators several times each day.

结构：本句有 4 个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为 **can convince**，其主语为 **Neither friends nor family**。其余三个谓语动词全是 **convince** 的宾语从句的谓语动词，其中最后一个从句前面省略了 **that**。拆分为：

1) Neither friends nor family **can convince** phobic people.

2) That most animals **are** harmless.

3) That thousands of travelers **fly** safely everyday.

4) (That) millions of people **ride** ... each day.

翻译：朋友及家庭成员都无法说服恐惧症患者，使其相信大多数动物都无害，无数旅行者每天安全地飞行，上百万人每天都多次安全地乘坐电梯。

6. Millions of people **travel about** the country by rail, by bus, or by automobile, or **drive** to and from their places of work and their homes.

结构：本句有 2 个谓语动词，都是并列的主句谓语动词。三个并列的 **by..., by..., by...** 作为 **travel** 的方式状语。本句可以拆分为：

1) Millions of people **travel about** the country by rail, by bus, or by automobile.

2) Millions of people **drive** to and from their places of work and their homes.

翻译：上百万人乘坐火车、公交车或者小汽车在周游全国，或者开车往返于工作地点和家庭处所之间。

7. Here we **have** a little child, without knowledge or experience; there a grown-up person with fully developed mental powers.

结构：本句只有一个谓语动词 **have**。here...there 属于平行并列结构，表示两个事物的对比状态，相当于 the one ..., the other ...。

翻译：一方是一个没有任何知识或者经验的小孩，另一方是一个有着健全发展的智力的成年人。

8. There **are** relay races in running and swimming in summer, and relay in skiing in winter.

结构：本句只有一个 there be 句型。relay races 和 relay 并列作为主语。本句可以拆分为：

1) There **are** relay races in running ... in summer.

2) There **are** relay in skiing in winter.

翻译：夏季有赛跑和游泳赛接力赛，冬季有滑雪比赛。

9. But we **remember** (with far greater pain) that we **did not see** that beauty **when it flowered**, that we **failed** to respond with love **when it was tendered**.

结构：本句有 5 个谓语动词，其中 **remember** 是主句的谓语动词，被 (with far greater pain) 分隔了两个并列的宾语从句 that we did not see... 和 that we failed to...。本句可以拆分为：

1) But we **remember** with far greater pain.

2) That we **did not see** that beauty.

3) When it **flowered**.

4) That we **failed** to respond with love.

5) When it **was tendered**.

翻译：但是我们更加痛苦地回忆着，当花儿开放时我们没有看到她的美丽，在别人给予我们爱的时候也没有用爱来做出回报。

10. This **is not** an easy lesson to learn, especially when we **are** young and **think** that the world **is** ours to command, that **whatever** we **desire** (with the full force of our passionate being) **can be** ours.

结构：本句有 6 个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为 is。**think** 后面有两个并列的由 that 引导的宾语从句，而第二个宾语从句里面有一个由 **whatever** 引导的主语从句。(with the full force of our passionate being)分隔了主语从句和其谓语 **can be**。being 是动名词。本句可以拆分为：

1) This **is not** an easy lesson to learn.

2) Especially when we **are** young and **think**.

3) That the world **is** ours to command.

4) That **whatever** we **desire** **can be** ours.

翻译：这不是容易学会的一课，尤其是当我们还年轻，认为这个世界是由我们掌控，而且认为无论我们渴望得到什么，只要充满激情、全力以赴，就能实现。

11. More than three million people **live** in inner London, and nearly five million people **live** in the surrounding suburban area, which **is made up of** formerly separate villages that **have merged** to form what **is** now **called** outer London.

结构：本句有 5 个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为两个并列的 **live**。which 引导非限定性定语从句修 suburban area；that 引导定语从句修饰 villages，而 what 引导 form 的宾语从句。可以拆分为：

- 1) More than ... people **live** in inner London.
- 2) And nearly five million people **live** in ...area.
- 3) The area **is made up of** ... villages.
- 4) The villages **have merged** to form.
- 5) What **is** now **called** outer London.

翻译：三百多万人住在伦敦市区，将近五百多万人住在周边郊区——该地区由以前分散的村庄组成，后来逐渐合并形成今天所谓的外部伦敦。

12. The journey and the stay **are** (by definition) outside the normal places of residence and work and **are** of short-term and temporary nature, and there **is** a clear intention to return home within a relatively short period of time.

结构：本句有三个并列的主句谓语动词。两个 **are** 的共同主语是 **the journey and the stay**。(by definition)分割了 **are** 和表语 **outside the normal places**。**nature** 在这里表示“本质、性质”的意思。本句可以拆分为：

- 1) The journey and the stay **are** outside the normal places of residence and work.
- 2) The journey and the stay **are** of short-term and temporary nature.
- 3) There **is** a clear intention to return home ...

翻译：（旅游中的）旅程和停留从定义上讲是在通常的居住和工作处所之外的，而且有一种短暂的性质。在短期之内，还要有一个明确的回家的意图。

13. The limited investments that **are made** in training workers **are** also much more narrowly **focused** on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that **make** it possible to absorb new technologies.

结构：本句有 3 个谓语动词，其中第二个 **are focused** 是主句的谓语动词。**rather than** 意思是“而非”，其前后并列两个 **on** 引导的介词短语。拆分为：

1) The limited investments **are ... focused** on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills.

2) The investments **are made** in training workers.

3) The skills **make** it possible to absorb new technologies.

翻译：用于培训工人的有限投资也被集中用在训练完成下一个工作的必要技能上，而非用在可以吸收新技术的基本技能培训上。

14. We **have tried** to isolate some of the key factors that **govern** service quality, and offer examples of organizations that **manage** service well and of some that **manage** it poorly.

结构：本句有 4 个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为 **have tried**，不定式 to 后面并列两个动词 isolate 和 offer。两个 of 并列作为 examples 的后置定语。of some 指代的是 of some organizations。本句可以拆分为：

1) We **have tried** to isolate some of the key factors. and offer examples of organizations and of some.

2) Factors **govern** service quality.

3) Organizations **manage** service well.

4) Organizations **manage** it poorly.

翻译：我们力图挑选出一些控制服务质量的关键因素，并且提供一些例子来说明某些机构把服务管理得很好，而有些却很差。

15. Human beings **have distinguished** themselves from other animals, and in doing so **ensured** their survival, by the ability to observe and understand their environment and then either to adapt to that environment or to control and adapt it to their own needs.

结构：本句只有 2 个谓语动词 **have distinguished** 和 **have ensured**。主干是 Human beings have distinguished themselves ... and ... ensured their survival。by 引导的方式状语后面并列了多个动词不定式 to observe and understand.../to adapt to.../to control and adapt it to...，作为 ability 的修饰成分。

翻译：人类已经将自己与其他动物区分开来，并且通过这样做来确保自己的生存，所依靠的就是通过观察和理解周围的环境，然后适应，控制并且改造该环境，使其适合自己需要的能力。

第二章 插入结构

1. A child hears it spoken from morning till night and, what is more important, always in its genuine form, with the right pronunciation, right intonation, right use of words and right structure.
2. Work, for most American and Chinese women aged 55 and under, involves responsibility for a household, a child or children, and a job outside the home as well.
3. Still, he could not help thinking that if anything should happen, the nearest person he could contact by radio, unless there was a ship nearby, would be on an island 885 miles away.
4. Yet this other life has its interests, its enjoyments, its satisfaction, and, at certain rare intervals, a peaceful glow or a sudden excitement.
5. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries.
6. However, self-fulfillment is important to morality because unfulfilled citizens, no matter how virtuous, can not perform the duties morality assigns them.
7. Information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth.
8. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper.

9. While we were waiting for the coffee, the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge apples.
10. But a great book, rich in ideas and beauty, a book that rises and tries to answer great fundamental questions, demands the most active reading of which you are capable.
11. You found upon that a general law that all hard and green apples are sour; and that, so far as it goes, is a perfect induction.
12. It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.
13. Computer crime, a phrase denoting illegal and surreptitious attempts to invade data banks in order to steal or modify records, or to release over computer networks software called a virus that corrupts data and programs, has grown at an alarming rate since the development of computer communications.
14. Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats.

1. A child **hears** it spoken from morning till night and, (what **is** more important), always in its genuine form, with the right pronunciation, right intonation, right use of words and right structure.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中主句的是 **hears**。(what is more)是插入语，而插入语并不重要。所以要先理解插入语两端的内容，再理解插入语。因此，对于插入语，我们的处理方法是：“先读两端，再读中间”。with 后面的 right...right...and right...是并列结构。

翻译：儿童从早到晚都能听到别人在讲（母语），而且更重要的是，听到的总是一种正确的发音、语调、用词以及语法结构的纯正语言。

2. Work, (for most American and Chinese women aged 55 and under), **involves** responsibility for a household, a child or children, and a job outside the home as well.

结构：只有一个谓语动词：**involves**。(for most American and Chinese women aged 55 and under)是插入语。本句的主干为：Work involves responsibility。for 后面的内容修饰 responsibility，而 a household, a child or children, and a job outside the home as well 为并列结构。

翻译：对于大多数美国和中国的 55 岁或者以下的妇女而言，工作的全部职责包括了负责家务、照顾孩子以及在家务之外还要上班。

3. Still, he **could not help** thinking that if anything **should happen**, the nearest person he **could contact** by radio, (unless there **was** a ship nearby), **would be** on an island 885 miles away.

结构：共有 5 个谓语动词，主句谓语动词为 **could not help**。that 引导 think 的宾语从句。could contact 属于定于从句，省略了引导词，修饰 person。unless 引导条件状语从句，为插入语。拆分为：

- 1) Still, he **could not help** thinking.
- 2) That if anything **should happen**.
- 3) The nearest person **would be** on ... away.
- 4) he **could contact** the person.
- 5) Unless there **was** a ship nearby.

翻译：他仍然忍不住想到，如果发生了什么意外，那么除非附近有条船，否则他能用电台联系到的最近的人也 885 英里之外的岛屿上。

4. Yet this other life **has** its interests, its enjoyments, its satisfaction, and, (at certain rare intervals), a peaceful glow or a sudden excitement.

结构：只有 1 个谓语动词：**has**。its..., its..., its..., and a...or a...是并列结构，作为 **has** 的宾语。(at certain rare intervals)是插入语。

翻译：然而，这另一种生活也有其情趣、快乐、满足，而且也偶尔伴随着平静的喜悦或者突如其来的激动。

5. Our knowledge of social systems, (therefore), (while it **is** in many ways extremely inaccurate), **is not** likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中 **is not** 是主句的谓语动词。while 引导的让步状语从句，作为插入语，分隔了主语和系动词。拆分为：

1) Our knowledge of social systems **is not** likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries.

2) While it **is** in many ways extremely inaccurate.

翻译：因此，虽然在很多方面，我们对社会体制的认识极度不准确，但是这些认识并不能够被新的发现所正式推翻。

6. However, self-fulfillment **is** important to morality because unfulfilled citizens, (no matter how virtuous), **can not perform** the duties morality assigns them.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中 **is** 是主句的谓语动词。because 引导原因状语从句。(no matter how virtuous)是插入语，分隔了从句的主语和谓语。拆分为：

1) Self-fulfillment **is** important to morality.

2) Because unfulfilled citizens **can not perform** the duties morality assigns them.

翻译：然而，自我实现对于道德而言至关重要，因为没有自我实现的公民，无论多么有道德，都无法履行道德赋予他们的义务。

7. Information and knowledge **will become** even more vital, and the people who **possess** it, (whether they **work** in manufacturing or services), **will have** the advantage and **produce** the wealth.

结构：共有 4 组谓语动词，其中主句谓语动词为 **will become** 和 **will have and produce**。whether 引导让步状语从句为插入语。拆分：

1) Information and knowledge **will become** even more vital, and the people **will have** the advantages and **produce** the wealth.

2) People **possess** it.

3) Whether they **work** in manufacturing or services.

翻译：信息和知识将会变得更加重要，而且掌握它们的人们，不论是在制造业还是服务业，都将会拥有优势，创造财富。

8. What I **was being blamed** for, (it **turned out**), **was** a newspaper strike which **made** it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally **are included** with the Sunday paper.

结构：共有 5 个谓语动词，其中主句谓语动词为 **was**。What 引导主句从句。(it turned out) 为插入语。拆分为：

1) What I **was being blamed** for **was** a newspaper strike.

2) The strike **made** it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts.

3) The inserts normally **are included** with the Sunday paper.

翻译：原来，我因为一场报纸行业罢工而受到责备。罢工造成不得不用人工把那些通常是夹在周日报纸里面的广告插页递送出去。

9. While we **were waiting** for the coffee, the head waiter, (with an ingratiating smile on his false face), **came up** to us bearing a large basket full of huge apples.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中主句谓语动词为 **came up**。(with an ingratiating smile on his false face)是插入语，分隔了主语和谓语。Ingratiating 这个形容词修饰 smile，不认识也不妨碍理解。拆分为：

1) The head waiter **came up** to us bearing a large basket full of huge apples.

2) While we **were waiting** for the coffee.

翻译：正在我们等咖啡上来的时候，领班面带着奉承的微笑，走到我们跟前，带来了一大篮子的特大苹果。

10. But a great book, (rich in ideas and beauty), (a book that rises and tries to answer great fundamental questions), **demands** the most active reading of which you are capable.

结构：共有 3 个谓语动词，其中 **demands** 是主句谓语动词。(rich in ideas and beauty)和(a book that...)是插入语。前者做 a great book 的后置定语，而后者是 a great book 的同位语，起补充说明的作用。that 引导定语从句修饰 book，which 引导定语从句修饰 reading。拆分为：

1) A great book **demands** the most active reading.

2) A book **rises** and **tries** to answer ...questions.

3) You **are** capable of the reading.

翻译：但是一本富于思想和美感的伟大的书能够提出并试图回答一些伟大的根本问题。这样的书需要你尽最大所能来积极阅读。

11. You **found** upon that a general law that all hard and green apples are sour; and that, (so far as it goes), **is** a perfect induction.

结构：共有 4 个谓语动词，其中主句的谓语动词为 **found**和**is**。分号前后的两句话是并列的主句。upon that等于because of that。第一个that指a general law。第二个that引导a general law的同位语从句。(so far as it goes)是插入语，意思是“迄今为止”。拆分为：

1) You **found** upon that a general law.

2) That all hard and green apples **are** sour.

3) And that **is** a perfect induction.

翻译：由此你发现了一条普遍规律，即所有又硬又青的苹果都是酸的。而且，迄今为止，这是一条不错的归纳。

12. It **is**, (everyone **agrees**), a huge task that the child **performs** when he **learns** to speak, and the fact that he **does** so in so short a period of time **challenges** explanation.

结构：共有 6 个谓语动词，其中主句谓语动词为 **is** 和 **challenges**。and 连接两个并列主句。(everyone agrees)为插入语。第二个 that 引导 the fact 的同位语从句。拆分为：

- 1) It **is** a huge task.
- 2) The child **performs** the task.
- 3) When he **learns** to speak.
- 4) The fact **challenges** explanation.
- 5) That he **does** so in so short period of time.

翻译：每个人都同意，孩子学说话是件艰巨的任务，而且他们能在如此短时间内做到，确实需要好好解释一下。

13. Computer crime, (a phrase denoting illegal and surreptitious attempts to invade data banks in order to steal or modify records, or to release over computer networks software called a virus that **destroys data and programs**), **has grown** at an alarming rate since the development of computer communications.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中主句的为 **has grown**。主干为 Computer crime has grown at an alarming rate...。中间的(a phrase...programs)是插入语，虽然很长，但是即使看不懂也不重要，只要明白是在解释 computer crime 即可。denoting illegal and surreptitious attempts ...作为分词修饰 a phrase。steal or modify records, or to release ...software 为并列结构。called a virus 修饰 software。

翻译：随着计算机通讯的发展，计算机犯罪已经在加速增长。计算机犯罪这个术语是指非法、秘密侵入数据库盗取或修改数据记录，或者在计算机网络上散布病毒软件来破坏数据和程序的行为。

14. Britain almost more than any other country in the world **must** seriously **face** the problem of building upwards, (that **is** to say), of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，其中主句谓语动词为 **must face**。主干为：Britain must face the problem。almost more than any other country in the world 作为 Britain 的后置定语。(that is to say)是插入语，意为“也就是说”。两个 of 介词短语都在修饰 the problem。

翻译：英国几乎比世界上任何国家都更加需要严肃对待向高空建筑房屋的问题，也就是说，要在很高的公寓楼里面容纳下人口总数的一大部分的问题。

第三章 分隔结构

1. Evening had now come, the last of Adolf Hitler's life.
2. We live in a time when, more than ever before in history, people are moving about.
3. Several neighbors hope to find safety in the only bomb shelter on their street when an announcement comes over the radio that enemy missiles are approaching.
4. The willingness to recognize the value of these newer "unscientific" ways of doing science may be another instance of the human ability to adapt and survive, of which we spoke earlier.
5. It is an activity you turn to for pleasure, not something that you have to do, like helping with the dishes.
6. The tour races of France and Italy, held each year, cover more than 2,000 miles.
7. While I was waiting to enter university, I saw advertised in a local newspaper a teaching post at a school in a suburb of London about ten miles from where I lived.
8. The second aspect is the application by all members of society from the government official to the ordinary citizen, of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

9. I launched into a variation of the speech I had made for years, about how excessive tax rates can take away the incentive to produce, and how cutting taxes can generate growth.

10. Even his critics say the Ames test – his simple, inexpensive laboratory procedure that helps determine whether a substance might cause cancer – is a remarkable achievement.

11. The cessation (停止) of the employment of extraordinary means to prolong the life of the body when there is irrefutable evidence that biological death is imminent (即将来临的) is the decision of the patient and/or her immediate family.

12. Although her characters were portrayed (描绘) in many settings and situations, they all reflected, by the often tragic outcome of their lives, her profound conviction that no human could be happy if that happiness was rooted in the wretchedness (悲伤, 痛苦) of another.

13. I plan to see her soon in England, though not, she reminded me, again at 10 Downing Street.

1. Evening **had** now **come**, (the last of Adolf Hitler's life).

结构：只有 1 个谓语动词：**had come**，分隔了主语 evening 和它的同位语(the last of Adolf Hitler's life)。(the last of Adolf Hitler's life)由于较长，所以放在了后面。本句的原型是：
Evening, (the last of Adolf Hitler's life), **had now come**.

翻译：阿道夫·希特勒生命中的最后一个夜晚已经来临了。

2. We **live** in a time when, (more than ever before in history), people are moving about.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，主句的是**live**。(more than ever before in history)分隔了定语从句的引导词when和people are moving about。拆分为：

1) We **live** in a time.

2) In a time people **are moving about** (more than ever before in history).

翻译：在我们生活的时代中，人们四处奔波的程度远远超过历史上的任何时期。

3. Several neighbors **hope** to find safety in the only bomb shelter on their street when an announcement **comes** over the radio that enemy missiles **are approaching**.

结构：共有 3 个谓语动词，主句的是 **hope**。that 引导的是 an announcement 的同位语从句，原型是 an announcement that enemy missiles **are approaching** comes over the radio。但是，由于谓语动词太短，造成头重脚轻，所以同位语从句被放到了后面。拆分为：

1) Several neighbors **hope** to find ... on their street.

2) When an announcement **comes** over the radio.

3) That enemy missiles **are approaching**.

翻译：当电台里面宣布敌人的导弹袭来的时候，有几个邻居希望能在街上唯一的避弹所里找到藏身之处。

4. The willingness to recognize the value of these newer “unscientific” ways of doing science **may be** another instance of the human ability to adapt and survive, of which we **spoke** earlier.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，主句的是 **may be**。主干是 The willingness... **may be** another instance...。of which 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰 the human ability，被 to adapt and survive 分隔。

1) The willingness to recognize the value of these newer “unscientific” ways of doing science **may be** another instance of the human ability to adapt and survive.

2) We **spoke** of the human ability.

翻译：认识到从事科学工作的一些更新颖的、“非科学”方法的价值的愿望，也许是我们早先提到过的人类所具有的适应能力和生存能力的另一个例子。

5. It **is** an activity you **turn to** for pleasure, not something that you **have to do**, like helping with the dishes.

结构: 共有 3 个谓语动词, 主句的是 **is**。主干为 *It is an activity..., not something...*。 **you turn to for pleasure** 是一个省略了 *that* 的定语从句, 修饰 *activity*。修饰 *something* 的定语从句 **that you have to do** 分隔了 *something* 和它的另一个定语 *like helping with the dishes*。拆分为:

- 1) It **is** an activity.
- 2) You **turn to** the activity for pleasure.
- 3) You **have to** do something.

翻译: 这是一种你寻求快乐的活动, 而非像帮人刷盘子那样的一些你不得不做的事情。

6. The tour races of France and Italy, (held each year), **cover** more than 2,000 miles.

结构: 只有 1 个谓语动词。过去分词(*held each year*)作为 *the tour races* 的定语, 被另一个定语 *of France and Italy* 分隔。当一个名词或代词后面同时接有两个以上的定语, 或者名词或代词后面的定语被其他成分(例如状语, 插入语, 同位语等)隔开时, 称为“分割定语”。
例如: The man **in old age who can see his life in this way** will not suffer from the pain of death. *in old age* 分隔了 *the man* 的定语从句。

翻译: 环法国和意大利的巡回赛每年举行, 其行程长达 2,000 多英里。

7. **While I was waiting to enter university**, I **saw** (advertised in a local newspaper) a teaching post at a school in a suburb of London about ten miles from **where I lived**.

结构: 共有 3 个谓语动词, 主句的是 **saw**。主句的原型是 *I saw a teaching post (advertised in a local newspaper) at a school in a suburb of London...*。 (*advertised in a local newspaper*) 也是 *a teaching post* 的定语, 但是分隔了 **saw** 和 *a teaching post*。之所以把 (*advertised in a local newspaper*) 提到 *a teaching post* 之前, 是因为主句的原型中, *a teaching post* 的后置定语太长, 容易造成理解上的混乱。

翻译: 当我等待进入大学期间, 我看到当地的一家报纸上登着一个教师职位的招聘广告, 其所在的学校位于伦敦郊区, 而那个地方离我的住处有大约 10 英里的路程。

8. The second aspect **is** the application (by all members of society from the government official to the ordinary citizen), of the special methods of thought and action that scientists **use** in their work.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，主句的是 **is**。(by all members of society from the government official to the ordinary citizen)分隔了 the application 和它的定语 of the special methods...。that 引导的定语从句修饰 the special methods。拆分为：

1) The second aspect **is** the application...of the special methods of thought and action.

2) Scientists **use** the special methods of thought and action in their work.

翻译：第二个方面是社会的全体成员，从政府官员到普通公民，都要使用科学家在他们的工作中所使用的那些特殊的思考和行动的方法。

9. I **launched into** a variation of the speech I **had made** for years, about how excessive tax rates **can take away** the incentive to produce, and how cutting taxes **can generate** growth.

结构：共有 4 个谓语动词，主句的是 **launched into**。I **had made** for years是省略了that的定语从句，分隔了the speech和about。about后面是两个并列的宾语从句。拆分为：

1) I **launched into** a variation of the speech about...

2) I **had made** the speech for years.

3) How excessive tax rates **can take away** the incentive to produce.

4) How cutting taxes **can generate** growth.

翻译：我做了一次与几年前内容不同的演讲，谈的是关于过高的税率会如何挫伤生产的积极性，以及减税如何能够促进发展。

10. Even his critics **say** the Ames test – his simple, inexpensive laboratory procedure that **helps** determine whether a substance **might cause** cancer – **is** a remarkable achievement.

结构：共有 4 个谓语动词，主句的是 **say**。his simple, inexpensive laboratory procedure... 是一个很长的同位语，分隔了宾语从句中的 the Ames test 和 is a remarkable achievement。拆分为：

- 1) Even his critics **say**.
- 2) The Ames test **is** a remarkable achievement.
- 3) His simple, inexpensive laboratory procedure **helps** determine.
- 4) Whether a substance **might cause** cancer.

翻译：甚至连他的批评者都说爱姆兹试验是一项非凡的成就。这种试验是一种简单而又廉价的实验过程，却有助于确定某一种物质是否能够造成癌症。

11. The cessation (停止) of the employment of extraordinary means to prolong the life of the body when there **is** irrefutable evidence that biological death **is** imminent (即将来临的) **is** the decision of the patient and/or her immediate family.

结构：共有 3 个谓语动词，主句的是第三个 **is**。主干是 The cessation... **is** the decision..., 但是主语与系动词之间被长长的定语 of the employment... 所分隔。that 引导 evidence 的同位语从句。拆分为：

- 1) The cessation of the employment of extraordinary means to prolong the life of the body **is** the decision of the patient and/or her immediate family.
- 2) When there **is** irrefutable evidence.
- 3) That biological death **is** imminent.

翻译：当有确凿的证据证明病人即将进入生物死亡时，停止采用非常规手段来延长其生命的决定，应该由病人和（或）其直系亲属做出。

12. Although her characters **were portrayed** (描绘) in many settings and situations, they all **reflected**, (by the often tragic outcome of their lives), her profound conviction that no human **could be** happy if that happiness **was rooted** in the wretchedness (悲伤, 痛苦) of another.

结构：共有 4 个谓语动词，主句的是 **reflected**。(by the often tragic outcome of their lives) 分隔了 **reflected** 和它的宾语 her profound conviction。that 引导了 her profound conviction 的同位语从句。拆分为：

- 1) Although her characters **were portrayed** (描绘) in many settings and situations.
- 2) The all **reflected** her profound conviction.
- 3) That no human **could be** happy.
- 4) If that happiness **was rooted** in the wretchedness of another.

翻译：虽然她描绘出的角色出现在各种背景和情节当中，但是由于这些角色经常都是以悲剧而告终，因此他们都能反映出她深深地相信，如果把快乐建立在别人的痛苦之上，那么没有人会真的快乐。

13. I **plan** to see her soon in England, though not, (she **reminded** me), again at 10 Downing Street.

结构：共有 2 个谓语动词，主句的是 **plan**。(she **reminded** me)是分隔结构。Though 实际上引导了一个省略的让步状语从句，其原型是 though (it will) not (be) again at 10 Downing Street。拆分为：

- 1) I **plan** to see her soon in England.
- 2) Though (it will) not (be) again at 10 Downing Street.
- 3) She **reminded** me.

翻译：我打算很快在英国见到她，虽然她提醒我地点将不再是在唐宁街 10 号了。

第四章 倒装句型

1. Halfway across the room, a small pistol in his hand, stood a man.

2. They do not seem to like one another very much, neither are they too keen on conventional people.
3. Down came the “white only” notices in buses, hotels, trains, restaurants, sporting events, rest rooms and on park benches that once could be found everywhere throughout the South.
4. Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848.
5. Splendid is the architecture of Manhattan, the heart of the city, with its hundred and more skyscrapers.
6. Especially popular were his Sunday evening dinners, usually followed by musical performances.
7. Only in recent years have women begun to catch up with men in this area.
8. Worse perhaps was the idea of Saturday afternoon cricket; most of my friends would be enjoying leisure at that time.
9. But unpopular as red has been in the past, at the moment it is a favorite hair dye.
10. Only when he has lost his way does he realize that he wasn't careful enough to make sure that he really did understand.
11. Only by becoming wealthier can countries correct these conditions.
12. Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.
13. Out of our emotional experience with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are “good” and others are “bad”.
14. Among the most promising and most thoroughly researched probiotics is the GG strain of Lactobacillus, discovered by Dr. Sherwood Gorbach and biochemist Barry Goldin, both at Tufts University School of Medicine.

15. Only when total production expands faster than the rate of labor force growth plus the rate of productivity increase and minus the rate at which average annual hours fall does the unemployment rate fall.

1.	Halfway across the room, a small pistol in his hand, stood a man.
<p>结构</p> <p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词：stood。本句是完全倒装结构，按正常语序应该是：A small pistol in his hand, a man stood halfway across the room. 其中，a small pistol in his hand 是一个独立主格结构，修饰主语 a man.</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>一名男子站在屋子中间，手里拿着一支手枪。</p>	
2.	They do not seem to like one another very much, neither are they too keen on conventional people.
<p>结构</p> <p>全句有 2 个谓语动词：do 和 are。本句的后半部分是一个主谓倒装的单句，按正常语序应该是：They are neither too keen on conventional people. 注意 neither 指的是“（两个中的）一个都不”。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>他们看起来不太喜欢彼此。他们也都不怎么喜欢传统的人（普通人）。</p>	
3.	Down came the “white only” notices in buses, hotels, trains, restaurants, sporting events, rest rooms and on park benches <u>that once could be found everywhere throughout the South.</u>
<p>结构</p>	

全句有 2 个谓语动词：**came**, **could be**。其中主句的是：**came**。按照正常语序句子主干应该是：The “white only” notices ... **came** down. Notices后面的介词短语，作为后置定语修饰notices。介词短语后面还有一个that引导的定语从句修饰notices。为了避免主语部分过于冗长，因而将主谓倒装。

翻译

曾经一度在南部的公车上，旅馆里，火车上，饭店里，在体育赛事中，在公共卫生间里，在公园长椅上到处可见的“白人专用”的牌子已经取下。

4. Quite different **is** the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**is**。本句是一个完全倒装句，按照正常语序应该是：The outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848, **is** quite different.介词短语 like those of...作为后置定语修饰 insurrections，其中为了省略而使用 those 代替 the insurrections。

翻译

像 1830 年 7 月起义和 1848 年 2 月起义这样的成功起义的结果是大不相同的。

5. Splendid **is** the architecture of Manhattan, the heart of the city, with its hundred and more skyscrapers.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**is**。本句是一个完全倒装句。按照正常语序应该是：The architecture of Manhattan, the heart of the city, with its hundred and more skyscrapers, **is** splendid.

翻译

作为这座城市的中心，曼哈顿的摩天大厦有百余幢之多，其建筑十分壮观。

6. Especially popular **were** his Sunday evening dinners, usually followed by musical performances.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**were**。本句是一个完全倒装句，按照正常语序应该是：His Sunday evening dinners, usually followed by musical performances, **were** especially popular. 过去分词短语 followed by musical performances 作为后置定语修饰 dinners。

翻译

他的周日晚餐尤其受欢迎，晚餐结束后通常还有音乐演出。

7. Only in recent years have women **begun** to catch up with men in this area.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**begun**。本句是一个以 only 开头的主谓倒装句，按照正常语序应该是：Women have **begun** to catch up with men in this area only in recent years. Only 在句中起强调作用，所强调的是 in recent years.

翻译

仅仅是近几年来，妇女才开始在这个领域赶上男子。

8. Worse perhaps **was** the idea of Saturday afternoon cricket; most of my

	friends would be enjoying leisure at that time.
<p>结构</p> <p>全句有 2 个谓语动词：was 和 would be。整句话由两个简单句构成，其中第一个简单句是一个完全倒装句，按照正常语序应该是：The idea of Saturday afternoon cricket was perhaps worse。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>星期六下午去打板球这主意也许更糟糕；那个时候我的朋友通常都会自在享受悠闲时光。</p>	
9.	But unpopular <u>as red has been in the past</u> , at the moment it is a favorite hair dye.
<p>结构</p> <p>全句有 2 个谓语动词：has been 和 is。其中，as 引导的让步状语从句是一个部分倒装句，按照正常语序应该是：Although red has been unpopular in the past。句子可被拆分为：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red has been unpopular in the past. 2. But at the moment it is a favorite hair dye. 	
<p>翻译</p> <p>尽管过去红色不怎么流行，现在却是一种备受欢迎的染发颜色。</p>	
10.	Only <u>when he has lost his way does he realize that he wasn't careful enough to make sure <u>that he really did understand</u>.</u>

<p>结构</p>	<p>全句有 4 个谓语动词：has, does realize, wasn't和did understand。其中主句的是：does realize。本句话是以only开头的强调句，其所强调的是when引导的条件状语从句。第一个that引导的是realize的宾语从句。第一个that引导的是make sure的宾语从句。</p>
<p>翻译</p>	<p>只有当他迷了路，他才明白到当时自己不够谨慎，没有确定自己是否真的懂了。</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Only by becoming wealthier can countries correct these conditions.</p>
<p>结构</p>	<p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词：can correct。本句话是以 only 开头的强调句，其所强调的是方式状语 by becoming wealthier。按照正常语序应该是：Countries can correct these conditions only by becoming wealthier。</p>
<p>翻译</p>	<p>一个国家只有通过变得富强才能纠正这些问题。</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Were it left to me to decide <u>whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government</u>, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.</p>
<p>结构</p>	<p>全句有 3 个谓语动词：were, should have和should hesitate。其中主句的是：should hesitate。本句是一个条件式虚拟倒装句。前半部分是一个if引导的条件状语从句，按照正常语序为：If it were left to me to decide...。whether引导的是decide的宾语从句。</p>
<p>翻译</p>	<p>如果由我来决定是有政府无报纸还是有报纸无政府，我会毫不犹豫选择后</p>

者。

- 13 Out of our emotional experience with objects and events **comes** a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions **are** “good” and others **are** “bad”.

结构

全句有 3 个谓语动词：**comes**、**are**和**are**。其中主句的是：**comes**，两个**are**是that引导的主语feeling的同位语从句中的两个并列谓语。为了避免造成头重脚轻的感觉，主句是一个完全倒装句，按照正常语序句子主干应该为：A social feeling of agreement ... **comes** out of our emotional experience with objects and events.

翻译

从我们对于客观物体和事件的情感经验中产生了一种共同的社会情绪：某些东西和行为是“好的”而其他的是“坏的”。

- 14 Among the most promising and most thoroughly researched probiotics **is** the GG strain of Lactobacillus, discovered by Dr. Sherwood Gorbach and biochemist Barry Goldin, both at Tufts University School of Medicine.

结构 全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**is**。整个句子是一个完全倒装句，按照正常语序句子主干应该是：The GG strain of Lactobacillus ... **is** among the most promising and most thoroughly researched probiotics。过去分词短语 discovered by...作为后置定语修饰 the GG strain of Lactobacillus，后面的短语 both at...则是两个人名的定语。

翻译

由塔夫茨大学医学院舍伍德·哥尔巴赫教授和生物学家巴利·格尔丁发现的鼠李糖乳杆菌是最有前途并且研究得最充分的益生菌之一。

- 15 Only when total production **expands** faster than the rate of labor force growth plus the rate of productivity increase and **minus** the rate at which average annual hours **fall** **does** the unemployment rate **fall**.

结构

全句有 4 个谓语动词：**expands**，**fall**和**does fall**。其中主句的是：**does fall**。这是一个由**only**开头的条件式强调句，主句采用倒装句式。按照正常语序句子主干应该为：the unemployment rate **does fall**。在**when**引导的条件状语从句中**which**引导的是第三个**rate**的定语从句。

翻译

只有当总产量增长率大于劳动力增长速率加上生产力增长率并减去平均年劳动时间下降的速率时，失业率才会下降。

第五章 分词

1. A homeowner can get hurt trying to use the wrong kind of extinguisher on an electrical fire.
2. Bolenciewicz was staring at the floor, trying to think, his huge hands rubbing together, his face red.
3. Facing the Atlantic, it is on the northeastern coast of the United States, and most of the city is built on islands.
4. He sat in front of them, dressed in a plain, ill-fitting suit, never moving, his dusty face masking his age.
5. Freed from TV, forced to find their activities, they might take a ride together to watch the sunset.
6. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses.
7. He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time he was twenty he was a skillful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, France, and English.
8. The materials used – copper, stainless steel, concrete and glass- give the building a striking beauty.

9. After all, eighty was a special birthday, another decade lived or endured just as you chose to look at it.
10. But at least they would distinguish the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.
11. Registering for classes, becoming familiar with the buildings on campus, buying books, adding and dropping classes, and paying fees are confusing for everyone.
12. Spending all their time working to a rigid curriculum, the passing of examinations by their pupils gradually became the whole object of their working life.
13. Being very short of money and wanting to do something useful, I applied, fearing as I did so, that without a degree and with no experience in teaching my chances of getting the job were slim.
14. They also bring together in one display a group of object drawn from various parts of the museum in an effort to represent the whole life-style of a region or a historical period.
15. The problem is how museums can continue to serve as storehouses for treasures while encouraging public to enjoy visiting them.

1.	A homeowner can get hurt <u>trying to use the wrong kind of extinguisher on an electrical fire.</u>
<p>结构</p> <p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词: can get。句子主干是: A homeowner can get hurt。 <u>trying to use the wrong kind of extinguisher on an electrical fire</u> 是一个现在分词结构, 在句中作条件状语, 修饰谓语动词。 Try to do something 是一个固定用法, 表示“试图, 试着做某事”。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>如果业主在电气火灾中使用了错误的灭火器, 可能会受伤。</p>	
2.	Bolenciewicz was staring at the floor, <u>trying to think</u> , his huge hands

	<p><u>rubbing together</u>, his face red.</p>
<p>结构</p> <p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词：was staring。<u>trying to think</u>是一个现在分词短语作伴随方式状语，表示主语Bolenciecwcz在staring的同时还在trying to think。同时，后面的两个独立主格结构his huge hands <u>rubbing together</u>和his face red也是伴随方式状语。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>伯伦西维茨盯着地面，试图思考，他搓着大大的双手，脸色通红。</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p><u>Facing the Atlantic</u>, it is on the northeastern coast of the United States, and most of the city is built on islands.</p>
<p>结构</p> <p>全句有 2 个谓语动词：is和is built。整个句子由两个完整的单句组成。句首的现在分词短语<u>Facing the Atlantic</u>在句子中作方式状语。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>它面临大西洋，坐落于美国的东北海岸线，其城市的大部分建设在岛屿上。</p>	
<p>4.</p>	<p>He sat in front of them, <u>dressed in a plain, ill-fitting suit</u>, <u>never moving</u>, his dusty face <u>masking his age</u>.</p>
<p>结构</p> <p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词：sat。句子主干是：He sat in front of them。<u>dressed in a plain, ill-fitting suit</u>是过去分词短语作伴随状语，而<u>never moving</u>是现在分词短语作伴随状语，表示主语在sat时的伴随状态。同样，独立主格结构his dusty face</p>	

masking his age也是伴随状语。

翻译

他坐在他们前面，穿这一身朴素的不合身的衣服，纹丝不动，满面的风尘遮住了他的实际年龄。

5. Freed from TV, forced to find their activities, they **might take** a ride together to watch the sunset.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词: **might take**。句子主干为: they **might take** a ride。 Freed from TV和forced to find their activities是两个过去分词短语，在句中作条件状语。

翻译

如果不看电视又不得不另找些活动，他们可能会一起骑车去观日落。

6 Over 800 full-time thatchers **are employed** in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词: **are employed**。句子主干为: Over 800 full-time thatchers **are employed**。其中， maintaining, renewing the old roofs 和 thatching newer houses 是三个并列的现在分词短语作伴随状语。 **As well as** 表示并列。

翻译

目前有 800 名全职茅屋匠人在英格兰和威尔士工作，进行维修，翻新旧屋顶并且还盖新的茅屋顶。

7	He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time <u>he was twenty</u> he was a skillful chemist and excellent linguist, <u>speaking Swedish, Russian, German, France, and English</u> .
<p>结构</p> <p>全句有 4 个谓语动词：had been, had studied, was 和 was。全句由三个并列的简单句组成。<u>he was twenty</u>是一个由by the time引导的时间状语从句。其中句末的现在分词短语<u>speaking Swedish, Russian, German, France, and English</u> 作伴随状语，对excellent linguist进行解释说明。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>他从来没有上过中学或大学，但是他都是自学的。到 20 岁时，他已经是一个很熟练的 chemist，一个优秀的语言学家，会说瑞典语，俄语，德语，法语和英语。</p>	
8.	The materials <u>used</u> – copper, stainless steel, concrete and glass- give the building a <u>striking</u> beauty.
<p>结构</p> <p>全句只有 1 个谓语动词：give。句子主干是：The materials give the building a striking beauty。其中，过去分词<u>used</u>作为后置定语修饰materials。现在分词<u>striking</u>作定语修饰beauty。破折号之间的并列的名词结构是materials的同位语，起补充说明作用。</p>	
<p>翻译</p> <p>使用的这些建材——铜，不锈钢，水泥和玻璃等——给这个建筑物增添了一种夺目的魅力。</p>	
9.	After all, eighty was a special birthday, another decade <u>lived</u> or <u>endured</u> just as you chose to look at it.

结构

全句有 **2** 个谓语动词：**was**和**chose**。句子主干为：**eighty was a special birthday**。Another decade是birthday的同位语，后面的lived or endured是过去分词作后置定语修饰decade。最后是as引导的状语从句。

翻译

毕竟，八十大寿是一个特殊的生日，是又生活了十年还是忍受了十年全凭你选择怎么去看待了。

10. But at least they **would distinguish** the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.

结构 全句有 **2** 个谓语动词：**would distinguish**和**deserve**。句子主干是：**they would distinguish the organizations...from the organizations that...**。其中，entitled to a continuing voice是过去分词短语作为后置定语修饰第一个organizations。其后是一个复杂的介词短语，其主干是in the dialogue with...about...。**that**引导的定语从句修饰第二个organizations。并且，还应注意整句话的主要结构：**distinguish...from...**。

翻译 但是，至少他们会分辨出哪些组织有资格与研究机构继续进行对话，就科研活动中的动物的权力发表意见，而哪些组织不应进行这种对话。

11. Registering for classes, becoming familiar with the buildings on campus, buying books, adding and dropping classes, and paying fees **are** confusing for everyone.

结构

全句只有 **1** 个谓语动词：**are**。值得注意的是这一句话的主语是 **5** 个并列的动名词短语：Registering, becoming familiar, buying books, adding and dropping classes, and paying fees。并且，在系动词are后的confusing是一个现在分词形式，具有形容词的性质，意为“把人搞乱的，令人糊涂的”。

翻译

到班里注册，熟悉校园内的建筑，买书，选课还有交费——这些事把每个人都弄

糊涂了。

12. Spending all their time working to a rigid curriculum, the passing of examinations by their pupils gradually **became** the whole object of their working life.

结构 全句只有 1 谓语动词: **became**。句子主干为: the passing of examinations became the whole object。句首的现在分词短语 Spending all their time working to a rigid curriculum 在句子中作原因状语。注意 the passing of examinations 表示通过考试, 其中 examinations 应该是 passing 的宾语, 这种结构很常见, 如: the hunting of the animal 等。句子末尾的 working 是现在分词作为形容词修饰 life, 表示“工作生活”。

翻译

他们把自己的全部时间都用于按照苛刻的课程表进行授课, 学生能通过考试已经渐渐变成他们自己授课工作的全部目标。

13. Being very short of money and wanting to do something useful, I applied, fearing as I did so, that without a degree and with no experience in teaching my chances of getting the job were slim.

结构

全句有 3 个谓语动词: **applied, did** 和 **were**。其中主句的是: **applied**。句子主干为: I applied。句首的并列的现在分词短语 Being very short of money 和 wanting to do something useful 作原因状语, fearing 实际上是一个伴随状语, as I did so 是 as 引导的一个时间状语从句。that 引导的是 fearing 的宾语从句。

翻译

由于手头很缺钱, 同时也想干点儿有用的事, 我就提出了申请, 但在申请时我也担心, 自己没有文凭也没有教学经验, 得到这份工作的希望是很渺茫的。

14. They also **bring** together in one display a group of object drawn from various parts of the museum in an effort to represent the whole life-style of a region or a historical period.

结构

全句只有 1 个谓语动词：**bring**。句子主干为：They also **bring** together a group of object。其中，过去分词短语drawn from various parts of the museum作为后置定语修饰a group of object。句子后半部分的介词短语in an effort to...是句子的目的状语。

翻译

他们还聚集了一批来自博物馆的各个部分的展品，放在一场展览中展出，力图展示代表了一个地区或一个历史时期的生活方式。

15. The problem **is** how museums **can continue** to serve as storehouses for treasures while encouraging public to enjoy visiting them.

结构

全句有 2 个谓语动词：**is**和 **can continue**。句子主干为：The problem **is** how。**how**引导的是一个表语从句。其中，现在分词短语encouraging public to enjoy visiting them作为伴随状语，表示museums在continue的同时还能够encouraging。

翻译

问题是博物馆怎样既能起到珍品宝库的作用，同时又能公众乐于参观。

祁连山老师博客与答疑：

<http://qilianshan.51ielts.com>